

THE CLOSING SCENES.

The Fifty-First Congress Adjourned.

NEVADA WAR CLAIMS DEFERRED

Senator Stewart Protests Vigorously.

But It Is Only a Matter of Time.

Congressional.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the passage of the House bill to supply artificial limbs to pensioners every three years instead of five years, the conference report on the bill for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry forces of the army was reported and agreed to. Hawley explained the report provided merely for a change of organization and did not increase the army.

The House bill for the issue of a commission to Philip C. Johnson as Rear Admiral in the navy, and to deliver it to his widow passed.

A message from the House proposing a further conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. At 4 o'clock A. M. Allison returned to the chamber and presented the conference report on the legislative bill, the Senate receding from the amendments as to the Senate clerks and session committee clerks, leaving them still at a per diem compensation. The report was agreed to. A conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented. It said that nearly all the items in dispute had been arranged—those still unsettled were the question as to Pacific railroad claims, payments to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller, French spoliation claims and claims of states for moneys expended in the late war of 1812. While the report was being discussed, Pasco called attention to the fact that although there was a motion to reconsider the vote on the Copyright bill and a request of the return of the bill to the Senate, the bill had been signed by the Speaker of the House and laid on the table of the Vice-President. He asked, pending action on his motion, that the Vice-President have his attention called to the motion.

Discussion upon Pascoe's motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference report on the Copyright bill occupied the attention of the Senate, at intervals, up to the hour of taking recess. Pasco complained, notwithstanding his motion, that the bill had been hurried to the Vice-President, received the Vice-President's signature and was now awaiting the President. Meantime the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill had been agreed to, and a partial conference report on the Deficiency bill agreed to and a further conference was being ordered, when, at 6:15, the Senate took a recess till 9 A. M.

The Senate resumed its session at 9 A. M. with the Vice-President in the chair. Pascoe's motion, made at the night session to reconsider the vote agreeing to the conference report on the Copyright bill and to recall the bill, was defeated. The further conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented and read.

Stewart complained bitterly of the action of the conferees in rejecting the amendment to reimburse California, Oregon and Nevada for expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion; claims for which there was no Judgment of Court, while provision was made in the bill for the French spoliation claims, for which there was a Judgment Court. As soon as he stopped speaking, Hale promised that the Senate conferees on the Deficiency bill should endeavor to secure as much as possible of action of the Senate on the bill. He consoled Stewart by assuring him that the Senate was committed to State claims by vote and by sentiment, and that it was only a matter of time when they would be paid. In conclusion he promised the conferees would make a further report in a very short time.

Then Sherman interposed a motion for an executive session, and the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. It was a quarter to eleven o'clock when the doors were reopened. The Clerk of the House appeared at the bar with a message announcing the House had agreed to the conference report on the general deficiency bill. Immediately afterwards, Hale presented the same conference report to the Senate, and

moved its adoption. Stewart asked what disposition was made of the amendments in dispute. He was informed by Hale that the House conferees were so firm on their resistance to these amendments that it became a question of giving up the amendments or giving up the bill. In consideration, mainly, of the large pension appropriation which the bill contained, Senate conferees receded from the amendments, and the amendments are now out of the bill. The report was agreed to.

Morgan applied to be released from further service on the Committee of Foreign Relations. Hoar objected, and said it would be with great regret to the Senate and the country to see the distinguished Senator from Alabama withdrawn from that important committee. The Senate declined to accede to Morgan's request.

On motion of Edmunds, a committee of two Senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the House, to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. Edmunds and Morgan were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Ransom offered a resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, tendering thanks to the Vice-President for the courteous and able manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. The House bill for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mitchell, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the date when laws relating to Chinese restriction expire, whether in 1892 or 1894; also when the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1888 shall expire. He explained that the object was to have new legislation on the subject before the existing laws ceased to operate. The resolution was agreed to.

At half-past eleven McPherson, Clerk of the House, presented the Senate deficiency bill enrolled and signed by the Speaker. It was immediately signed by the Vice-President and carried to the President.

Messrs Blair, Evarts, Hampton, Ingalls, Paine and Spooner, the six Senators whose terms expired at noon, were in the chamber to the last and gave no outward manifestation of concern or regret at leaving the old familiar hall, although now and again one of their associates approached to say farewell.

Within ten minutes of noon Allison asked and obtained leave to have printed in the record a summary of the appropriations for this session, as in the nature of things, he said, that a statement could not be prepared in a few days.

To a suggestion of Cockrell's, Allison gave reply that it would be a "fair and candid statement of the situation, whatever it is."

The manner, as well as the turn of language employed by Allison, gave rise to a laugh among the Democratic Senators.

"I know it will be bad enough," Cockrell added, "but if it is fair and candid we will be satisfied."

Mr. Edmunds reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a similar committee of the House, had waited on him and informed him that the two Houses had concluded their business and were ready to adjourn, and that the President replied that he had no further communication to make and he wished to the President of the Senate and all its members a happy return to their homes and every felicity. Meanwhile, the Clerk of the House had brought over the joint resolution just passed, to correct the error in the enrollment of the Agricultural Appropriation bill. The joint resolution was passed, being the last piece of Senate legislation of the fifty-first Congress, but it was of no force or effect, for before it could be sent back to the House, that body had adjourned. When no other business remained to be transacted, the Vice-President arose and made his farewell speech. He said: "I am admonished by the dial, that the life of the Fifty-first Congress is ended and that the hour of separation and farewell has again arrived. The record is made up and has gone into history. No one can be unimpaired as we part, of the fact, that all are not with us who answered to the first roll call of this Congress. Three members of this body, all taken from one side of the chamber, have answered the last summons and gone out forever from the haunts of men. They were well worthy of the love we bore them, and will be cherished in the hearts of the people as able, honorable and patriotic public servants.

Without previous experience as a presiding officer, I came with distrust to discharge the duty imposed by the constitution upon the Vice-President in his relation to the Senate. Certain only of the unflinching purpose to do right, and of the patience and forbearance of this great body, I acknowledge with grateful sensibility

the courtesy and kindness which, even in critical and complicated situations, members of the Senate accustomed to accord me, and the honor conferred by the resolution just adopted in my absence from the chamber. With the earnest hope that each member of this body may be blessed in every relation of life, I now declare that the constitutional period of the Fifty-first Congress having been completed, that the Senate stands adjourned without day.

There was a good deal of applause on the floor and in the galleries at the conclusion of Morton's little speech, which was at precisely 12:13. For the next half-hour or so there were on the floor and in the halls many hearty and probably sincere leave-takings of Senators with each other, and with Senate officials.

HOUSE.
After the conference report on the copyright bill had been agreed to, Funston of Kansas presented the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, but the House refused to accept it by a vote of 34 to 115, and a further conference was ordered. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to.

Cutcheon presented the conference report on the bill for the reorganization of the army, which was rejected by a vote of 46 to 54. Cutcheon moved for a further conference. The motion was rejected by a vote of 54 to 59, thus defeating the bill.

The Senate bill passed to incorporate the National Conservatory of Music of America.

As day broke Cannon of Illinois called up the disagreeing report on the deficiency appropriation bill, the remaining points being appropriations for the payment to the Central Pacific Railroad for the transportation of troops, and the payment of the French spoliation claims. The report was adopted.

Cogswell of Massachusetts moved the House recede from disagreement to the French spoliation claims amendment. Butterworth of Ohio opposed the motion and vigorously attacked proposition to pay the claims. He was frequently interrupted, and the House fell into a tumult. The motion was finally agreed to by a vote of 99 to 80.

Dockery offered a resolution directing the House conferees to insist on a disagreement to the Pacific railroad items. Adopted.

The House insisted on disagreement to all remaining points in dispute.

Burrows of Michigan having taken the chair, McKinley offered the following: "That the thanks of this House are presented to Thomas B. Reed for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous, important duties of the chair."

Mills demanded the yeas and nays. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 152, nays 116, a strict party vote. The Republicans immediately burst into a volley of cheers, which was redoubled when Mills inquired whether this was part of the funeral services.

Cannon submitted the conference report on the general deficiency bill, and while he was explaining the report the Speaker resumed the chair, and his appearance was the signal for a wild outburst from the Republican side. Papers and records were thrown in the air, handkerchiefs waved, and for a few moments the chamber rang with cheers. But throughout the tumult the Speaker was calm, and with a few strokes of his gavel restored order.

Then Breckenridge of Kentucky, rising, paid a warm tribute of respect to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Cannon). On the floor, in committee and in personal contact, he said, Cannon always earned the gratitude of the gentlemen on the Democratic side. [Loud applause on both sides of the chamber.]

The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to, thus disposing of the last of the general appropriation bills.

Funston of Kansas moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Kansas City, Kansas, at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

In speaking to this motion Springer of Illinois congratulated the country on the era of Treasury raids being nearly at a close. The Republican side had but fifty-five minutes in which to put its hand into the Treasury and squander the people's money. The motion was lost, not securing a two-thirds vote.

On motion of McKinley the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of three to join with a committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn, unless he had some further communication to make to them.

McKinley, Payson and Mills were appointed as such committee.

Belden of New York moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for

the relief of Henry S. Rhodes. The yeas and nays were ordered, but it was interrupted by the Speaker with the statement that in enrolling the agricultural appropriation bill, \$150,000 for the relief of destitute persons in the West was inadvertently retained. He therefore asked for unanimous consent for the passage of a joint resolution rectifying the mistake.

Pickler of South Dakota objected, whereupon Funston of Kansas vigorously exclaimed: "Shame on you, you villain; shame on you, you villain." But Pickler subsequently withdrew his objection and the resolution passed.

Speaker Reed then rose and said: "After two long and stormy sessions, in some respects unparalleled in a hundred years, the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress will soon pass with completed record into the history of the country, and its works will follow it. What we have done is in a large measure political; whatever is political rouses the sternest, most turbulent and most unforgiving passions of the human race. Political action can never be justly viewed from the near standpoint. Time and distance are needed for ripe judgment, and the verdict of history is the only verdict worth recording. To state in language which would seem to me to be adequate, the achievements of the House would not be suitable to this time or to this place. Nor is it in the least needful that I should here and now rekindle old disputes or fan dying embers of struggles past and gone. Whether we have disposed of questions of finance with wisdom and broad statesmanship, time will surely show; whether, in the things we have done and the things we have attempted for the furtherance of human liberty, we were actuated by high and honorable motives, will be visible to all the world at no distant day. Our actions are catalogued, and all enumeration and praise by ourselves would be in vain; if our deeds do not praise us, our words cannot. Confident as I am of the verdict of time on what we have done, I am still more confident the highest recommendation will be given us in the future, not for what measures we have passed, valuable as they are, but because we have taken so long a stride in the direction of responsible government, having demonstrated to the people that those who have been elected to do their will can do it. Henceforth excuses will not be taken for performance, and the government by the people will be stronger in the land. Toward those who have opposed what the majority of the House desired, we can have no unkindly or personal feeling. Whoever offers battle to old convictions and faiths must expect battle, and vigor of resistance must always bear some proportion to the vigor of the members on my left, with whom I am politically associated, and to whom I beg to tender my most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments, as no man ever received more ungrudging and unflinching support or from a band more patriotic. I am proud to acknowledge in all that has been done, I have been but one in the multitude, and that the honors of the Fifty-first Congress belong to you alone. I now declare this House adjourned without day."

Tricks in All Trades.

By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, March 4.—A Montreal special says: "Senatorial disclosures were made last night from 'unquestionable source' that the Canadian Pacific is taking advantage of the predicament which Sir John McDonald finds himself placed in by the uncertainty of the outcome of to-morrow's elections, and has found an 'amicable' adjustment of the differences existing between the railway and the Government. The Government, it is stated, in return for the assistance of the railway company in the forthcoming elections, will abandon a \$1,000,000 claim on the North Shore Railway, and will continue permanently the Government's guarantee on the Canadian Pacific Railway stock, which expires in 1893, and will settle the claim of the company for \$5,000,000 in connection with the Kamloops or 'Onderdonk' section of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. The result of the deal, should the Government escape defeat, would be that the interest on \$65,000,000 of Canadian Pacific Railway stock would become a permanent charge on the country."

Germany at the World's Fair.

By Cable and Associated Press.]

BERLIN, March 4.—A committee of merchants appointed to consider the question, to-day decided in favor of making an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. The committee also decided to request the Minister of Commerce and Industry to nominate an Imperial Commissioner to the World's Fair whose duty it shall be to obtain all facilities possible for a proper exhibit and to arrange for the conveyance to Chicago of goods that German merchants send for exhibition purposes and to make other arrangements necessary.

Alabama Rioters.

By Associated Press.]

BIRMINGHAM, March 4.—An alarming condition of affairs exist at Carbon Hill, Walker county, the scene of the recent riots. A number of the gang who started the trouble with the miners last month secrete themselves in bushes near town every night and fire into passengers with Winchester rifles. The waiting-room at the depot was fired into and a dozen houses have been robbed. The Sheriff says he is powerless to stop it. Threats are made to kill the leading citizens, and Superintendent Whitfield is here to-day to take some action in the matter.

Laws Repealed.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON (D. C.), March 4.—Commissioner Groff, of the General Land Office, to-day sent all Registers and Receivers of Land Officers the following telegram:

"Timber culture and pre-emption laws this day repealed. Allow no further entries thereunder of claims hereafter instituted."

In Liquidation.

By Cable and Associated Press.]

GLASGOW, March 4.—The shareholders of the State Line of steamships have appointed a liquidator to take charge of the company's affairs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Leonard Jerome of New York, whose health has been precarious for some time, died last night in London.

Meeting Notice.

There will be a special meeting of Gen. O. M. Mitchell's Corps No 27, Wednesday, March 4th at 2 P. M. Business of Importance.

By order of the president.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Nearing the End When the Agency Will be Over.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Special to the GAZETTE.]

CARSON, March 4.—Murphy introduced a bill in the Assembly this morning for the preservation of fish; and Harrington, one regulating the salaries of county officers in Esmeralda.

The Leeper library bill passed this forenoon.

Thompson introduced a measure fixing the salaries of State officers and attaches, also one preventing the transfer of livestock on real estate.

The Stevenson relief bill was refused engrossment.

The Governor has signed the re-apportionment bill; also the one taking \$38,000 out of the unredeemable school fund, and giving half to the State University and the other half to the general school fund. He also signed the bill for the transportation of insane patients and State convicts.

SENATE.

The joint committee on constitutional amendments will report to-morrow on twenty-three resolutions.

The State Board of Equalization made the special order for to-morrow.

The Washoe county salary bill passed the Senate to-day.

The Foley bill, preventing unnecessary delay in judicial decisions passed.

Tricks in All Trades.

By Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, March 4.—A Montreal special says: "Senatorial disclosures were made last night from 'unquestionable source' that the Canadian Pacific is taking advantage of the predicament which Sir John McDonald finds himself placed in by the uncertainty of the outcome of to-morrow's elections, and has found an 'amicable' adjustment of the differences existing between the railway and the Government. The Government, it is stated, in return for the assistance of the railway company in the forthcoming elections, will abandon a \$1,000,000 claim on the North Shore Railway, and will continue permanently the Government's guarantee on the Canadian Pacific Railway stock, which expires in 1893, and will settle the claim of the company for \$5,000,000 in connection with the Kamloops or 'Onderdonk' section of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. The result of the deal, should the Government escape defeat, would be that the interest on \$65,000,000 of Canadian Pacific Railway stock would become a permanent charge on the country."

Germany at the World's Fair.

By Cable and Associated Press.]

BERLIN, March 4.—A committee of merchants appointed to consider the question, to-day decided in favor of making an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. The committee also decided to request the Minister of Commerce and Industry to nominate an Imperial Commissioner to the World's Fair whose duty it shall be to obtain all facilities possible for a proper exhibit and to arrange for the conveyance to Chicago of goods that German merchants send for exhibition purposes and to make other arrangements necessary.

Alabama Rioters.

By Associated Press.]

BIRMINGHAM, March 4.—An alarming condition of affairs exist at Carbon Hill, Walker county, the scene of the recent riots. A number of the gang who started the trouble with the miners last month secrete themselves in bushes near town every night and fire into passengers with Winchester rifles. The waiting-room at the depot was fired into and a dozen houses have been robbed. The Sheriff says he is powerless to stop it. Threats are made to kill the leading citizens, and Superintendent Whitfield is here to-day to take some action in the matter.

Laws Repealed.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON (D. C.), March 4.—Commissioner Groff, of the General Land Office, to-day sent all Registers and Receivers of Land Officers the following telegram:

"Timber culture and pre-emption laws this day repealed. Allow no further entries thereunder of claims hereafter instituted."

In Liquidation.

By Cable and Associated Press.]

GLASGOW, March 4.—The shareholders of the State Line of steamships have appointed a liquidator to take charge of the company's affairs.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Leonard Jerome of New York, whose health has been precarious for some time, died last night in London.

Meeting Notice.

There will be a special meeting of Gen. O. M. Mitchell's Corps No 27, Wednesday, March 4th at 2 P. M. Business of Importance.

By order of the president.

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS BOOTS AND SHOES.

John Sunderland's

The Cheapest Place in Town to Buy
Good Reliable Goods at a
Fair Price.

You Will Get Good Value for What You Pay!

Have constantly on hand in good
goods

Men's & Boys' Clothing

HATS AND CAPS,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Men's Lined and Unlined Gloves,

Also a fine and elegant variety of Men's
Dress Gloves

IN NECKWEAR,

The variety and colors cannot be sur-
passed—

TECK'S PUFFS, BOWS,

FOUR-IN-HANDS, WINDSORS.

SILK INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS!

The Largest Variety in the State.

Silk, Merino, Wooland Knit Mufflers
and a Large Line of Suspenders.
Dress Shirts and Night Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES

—IN ENDLESS VARIETY,—

For Men, Women and Children.

FELT BOOTS AND

Rubber Boots and Shoes.

RICHARD HERZ,

RENO, NEVADA,
—DEALER IN—

HOWARD, WALTHAM, ELGIN, COLUMBUS, ROCKFORD, HAMPTON, And Fine SWISS WATCHES, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, OPALS, PEARLS, MOONSTONES ETC., ETC.

AT UNIFORMLY LOW PRICES!

PLAIN AND FANCY ENGRAVING,
Diamond Setting and Fine Watch Repairing
Are our Specialties.

OVER 9,000 WATCHES REPAIRED IN NEVADA

Wm. Pinniger,

APOTHECARY,

COR. VIRGINIA ST. AND COMMERCIAL ROW.

—A FULL LINE OF—

Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

Agent Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF OUR

GREAT PREMIUM SALE.

Of our New Stock of

Dry Goods & Cloaks

Prices Lower than Ever.

F. LEVY & BRO.

ATTENTION is called to the communication of Mr. Newlands on the local page of to-day's GAZETTE. Mr. Newlands is inclined to censure the press of the State for denouncing the Legislature so soon after it convened. The GAZETTE did not publish a line but the kindest expressions until thirty-five days had been frittered away in the passage of laws of no practical benefit to the people. It labored industriously in an endeavor to show the Legislature where the expenses of the State and county governments could be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of the service, but when we saw that thirty-five days of the session had been passed without the introduction of a single measure calculated to relieve the people, and that there was no prospect of relief, we were frank and outspoken enough to say so. That course was adopted in the kindest feeling, too, in the hope of spurring them on to wise legislation. We are not opposed, either, to a State Board of Equalization if a bill can be formulated that will serve the purpose of equalizing the assessment in all of the fourteen counties, but we do oppose the Williams' bill, for we consider it a monstrous, and gotten up by the lobby to favor the railroads at the expense of other taxpayers. We are publishing a paper in the interest of the whole people, and do not think it right to make flesh of one and fowl of another. We are thoroughly convinced that Nevada must turn her attention to something besides mining if she ever expects to come to the front as a prosperous commonwealth, and that more attention must be paid to agricultural pursuits. It is all moonshine for the mining magnate to talk about an over-production in fruit, cereals or hay and devote all the State's energies to probing the hills in search of another bonanza that if found only goes to build up Washington, California, New York, Texas, Alaska and Paris and make these cities and States beautiful at the expense of the State that contributes the wealth. There can be no doubt but Mr. Newlands is a friend of Nevada, and is working with an honest purpose for the State's good, but if he knew how shiftless the fifteenth session of the Legislature had been, he would, perhaps, be as outspoken in denouncing it as the GAZETTE has been.

Gov. S. Boutwell in the March Forum says: It may be predicted, with a reasonable degree of certainty, that silver is to be the chief factor of the currency of this country and of this continent, unless there should be a large increase in the gold product; and if we reason from known facts, there is no ground on which to predict such an increase. In the last ten years the annual product of gold has not raised above \$36,000,000 nor fallen below \$32,000,000. Without now canvassing the wisdom of particular measures, the experience of these ten years justifies the use of silver as the most available, most valuable, and least dangerous means of reinforcing the currency of the country.

The Enterprise, in discussing the State Board of Equalization, says: "If the railroads have all their property assessed, it is not more than right that land and stock should receive the same treatment."

Of course everybody should be called upon to bear his just burden of taxation, but why take the assessment of railroad properties out of the hands of the several county assessors and leave it to a State Board? If a county is assessed too high or low, let the Board raise or lower the assessment as a whole and not show partiality to any class of property.

England is closely watching the reciprocity feature of the new Tariff law of the United States. Lord Salisbury has instructed the British Minister to Brazil to insist upon securing for Great Britain the "most-favored-nation" treatment in the event of Mr. Blaine's succeeding in his negotiations for a commercial treaty favorable to the United States.

MIRACULOUS POWER.

The Strange Career of Moffat, the Conjuror.

Marvelous Feats of Mind-Reading and Wonderful Visions of Distant Objects Obtained Through the Power of Second Sight.

The death was lately announced of Herr Moffat, the celebrated second-sight reader and conjuror, at Bozeman, Idaho, in the act of swallowing a sword, which severed his jugular vein, and the conjuror bled to death in a few minutes.

Herr Moffat, or Francis Morell, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was a resident of St. Louis, and there his wonderful talent, which made him the peer of any and led him before the crowned heads of Europe and Asia, was developed. He was a very peculiar boy in youth and was considered a crank. He lived alone with his widowed mother, supporting her by working in a stove factory. His spare moments he spent in the study of magic, and the attic of his humble little home was transformed into a chemical shop. When he was seven years old one day he suddenly burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. His mother asked him what pleased him so much. The boy replied that he saw his father (who was then living, but not at home) running rapidly down the mountain side trying to overtake a jug of whisky which he had let fall. The jug rolled part of the way down the declivity, but was caught by the old man before he got to the bottom. When the father reached home he confirmed the whole story to the great surprise of all. After this the boy excited much talk in the neighborhood in which he lived. About two years later the Morells were visited by a friend named Robert Vinton, with other relatives and acquaintances from Philadelphia, who came to test the lad's miraculous power, asked him various questions, and among other things, inquired what was then going on at his (Vinton's) home in Philadelphia.

The boy described the house, which he had never seen, stated that it was built partly of brick and partly of stone, that there was a lake in front of the house, which had recently been drained, and concluded with a description of the people in the house, and of two persons, a man and a woman, who were sitting on the porch.

Vinton reached his home in Philadelphia inquired who had been at his home at the day and hour he had held the conversation with young Morell. He learned that there had been a shower of rain at the time and that the people who were fishing in the lake had run to the house to escape the rain. The persons who were on the porch had been faithfully described, even to the color of their hair and eyes. In short, every detail given by the boy was proven to be accurate.

He became involved in a quarrel once with a young man named Turner. Turner was to call on a young lady, and being met on his way by the young mind-reader, Morell, who was himself in love with the same young lady, they spoke to each other and passed on. Young Morell sat down on a stump and, bowing his head, conducted his mind to the parlor in which his rival and the young lady were conversing. In the course of the young man's call he proposed and was rejected. This made Morell happy. Meeting Turner on the street next day, he tantalized him about his rejection by the young lady the night preceding. Words were exchanged, and Morell drew a pistol, but friends standing by interposed, and no harm came of the quarrel. But Morell fell into intemperate habits and lost his good name. His habit, when asked to exercise his faculty of second-sight seeing, was to hold his head downward after closing his eyes. After waiting for some time, apparently in deep thought, he would declare what he saw in his visions. He was sometimes found alone in the fields, sitting on a stump and crying. On being asked the cause of his grief he said he saw great numbers of men engaged in killing each other. Although he had never up to that time seen a ship, a battle or a cannon, he described military and naval battles during the war of the rebellion as if he were an onlooker.

After the war, when he was about twenty-four years of age, another gentleman from Philadelphia, who had heard much of him, became interested, believing him to be possessed of a noble gift, and exhibited his wonderful power over the United States, drawing immense crowds in all the large cities. While in St. Louis, in 1878, he was asked by a man in one of the many throngs that came to see him: "What he was doing with that pocket-book" (intimating that the young fellow had stolen it). "Nothing. You're the man who has stolen it," was the reply, and upon being searched by a policeman who was present, the man was found to have a pocket-book with several hundred dollars in it, which was immediately identified by a gentleman present as his. The man was arrested and found to be Black Hal, a notorious confidence man and pickpocket.

In 1879 he began a tour of the Old World which lasted seven years, where he afterwards returned, exhibiting himself over the country. His death recalled many incidents which were related by the older citizens of St. Louis. His life was a strange and checkered one.

An Essex Wizard.

It would appear that superstition has not entirely died out in Essex, says the London Standard. In the village of Sible Hedingham lives an old laborer, who is popularly supposed to be a wizard. Recently he told a man in charge of a load of straw that he would not get far with it, and a little further on the horse, an old one, fell, and was so injured that it had to be killed on the spot. The man called upon to assist was so convinced that the horse had been placed under the influence of the wizard that they refused to move the carcass until a slice of flesh had been cut from the hind quarter of the animal and burned in a bush, fogot, the idea being that the person who cast the spell would suffer burning in a corresponding part of his body.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes digestion, relieves headache, clears the mind, and cures dyspepsia.

In a Terrible Condition.

"I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. For two years I was in a terrible condition with dyspepsia. I could eat nothing but soda crackers, and my weight fell from 170 to 138 pounds. Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me at once, and after using 12 bottles I was entirely cured. I have gained my usual weight, 170 pounds, and had excellent health ever since." T. J. WILCOX, 20-26 1st South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Headache—Hot Flashes.

"I had headache, hot flashes, soreness and swelling across my body, pain in my right side, with frequent vomiting. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results. I am in better health than for four years. Hood's Sarsaparilla is safe, reliable, and sure." J. C. WILSON, Auburn, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.



HEADACHE!
Of any kind or from any cause CURED!
In from 8 to 30 minutes with certainty and safety
to number of how long standing, by using
JOHN J. FENDLE'S
TOWN'S CELEBRATED
"CEPHALINE"
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
If your druggist does not keep it, send ten cents for a trial bottle, or one dollar for full size, by mail free to
California Cephaline Company, Reno, Nevada.

RENO, MILL AND LUMBER CO.

C. Gilling, President; W. S. Bender, Vice President; Wm. Henry, Secretary; First Nat. Bank, Treasurer.

OFFICE—CORNER THIRD AND RAL
ston streets, Reno, Nevada.
The company incorporated March 12, 1889 and is prepared to fill all orders for building material.

Latest style of Eastlake doors and finish We also do turning and scroll sawing, and manufacture doors, windows, blinds, etc. We also manufacture a kinds of common and glass lumber. Give us a call. ap31tf

TRUCKEE MARKET!

W. S. BAILEY, Proprietor
Wholesale and Retail Butcher.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL and sausage constantly on hand.

Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

E. OSBORN

SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF THE residents of Reno and vicinity in all branches of the above business.

The latest process of dry or chemical cleaning for fine goods.

RECEIVING HOUSE
For all goods and inquiries, JOHN SUNDLER LAND'S STORE, Virginia Street. mch11

CALL FOR

DODGES GLOVES

THEY ARE THE BEST.

DODGES SACRAMENTO GLOVE FACTORY and Tannery. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of hand-sewed Buckskin gloves. Highest prices paid for hides. No. 97 Ninth Street (Old Fellows Temple). Sacramento, California. 1212 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consultation and Examination Free

DR. HERDAN, SPECIALIST.

Diseases of Women and Children and Private Diseases a Specialty—Office and Residence, Inverness Hotel, Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

I, R. MOSCIE L. HERDAN, GERMAN PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, regular graduate of Medical Schools in Europe, Surgeon-in-Chief to five artillery regiments in Turkish hospitals and Europe, has established an office and permanently located at the Inverness Hotel, rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, for the general practice of Medicine and Surgery, and will successfully treat all diseases, no matter how long standing nor by what physicians given up. He makes a specialty of curing all Female Diseases, leucorrhoea or whites, diseases of the womb, will regulate the menses, is very successful in childbearing. Delicate ladies should consult Dr. Herdan in confidence. Chronic Diseases of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Liver and Stomach Complaints, Tape-worm and Convulsions, Piles, Paralysis, all Skin and Nerve Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors and Cancers, Diseases of the Nose, Ear, Eye, Mouth and Throat. Fevers of all kinds thoroughly cured. Diabetes, Headache, Consumption entirely cured by a new method. Private Diseases, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, Etc., resulting from youthful indiscretions, which have been unsuccessfully treated by other physicians, will be entirely cured by Dr. Herdan. Parties having any disease which has been neglected, and who have been given up by other physicians, should consult Dr. Herdan. Dr. Herdan makes a specialty of Artistic Hair Dressing from the celebrated Marks Institute of New York. All business strictly confidential. His terms for surgical operations and treatment are reasonable. Speaks ten languages.

OFFICE HOURS, from 9 to 11 A.M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P.M.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.

Inverness Hotel, Reno, Nev.

ROOMS 1, 2, 3 and 4. ja3wd

Important to Breeders!

BOZERO!

Will make a limited season for 1891

AT RENO, NEV.

BOZERO was foaled March 18, 1887. He is a hand-some sorrel, with star in face and white legs; of splendid conformation; stands 15 1/2 hands high; has great power and substance, and is of the highest finish. His disposition is remarkably good, and he is very intelligent. These good traits, together with his excellent blood lines, will make him one of the finest foal-getters in Nevada.

BOZERO was sired by Prompter (No. 2309); he by Blue Bull (No. 75). Blue Bull is the sire of Georgetown, 2:16; Zoe B., 2:17; Beale, 2:17; Royal Bounce, 2:19; Lena Swallow, 2:19; Will Cody, 2:19 1/2; Silverton, 2:20 1/2; Chance, 2:20 1/2; Lucy Fry, 2:20 1/2.

BOZERO's dam was Mary, by Flatall (No. 813). Flatall was the sire of the dam of Goldenrod, who made 2:15 at 3 years old and 2:17 at 4 years old.

TERMS \$30 FOR THE SEASON

With usual return privileges.

The best of care taken of mares in any manner that the owner may desire, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes. As roadsters are a ready sale, and are fast taking the place of the big and heavy Norman and Clydes, breeders should improve the opportunity of getting a saleable colt by breeding to Bozero.

For further particulars, inquire of

R. C. LEEPER, RENO, NEVADA.

Delinquent Notice.

OUR WATER DITCH COMPANY, a corporation—Location of works Washoe County, Nevada, hereby gives notice that the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment number forty-six (46), levied on the 17th day of January, 1891, as follows, to wit:

No. Cert. Shs. Amt
F. J. Kelly 135 39 50
John T. Orr 134 39 45
And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the 17th day of February, 1891, and no payment having been made, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company on

Thursday, March 19, 1891,

at 2 o'clock P.M. of that day, to pay the delinquent assessment and expenses of the sale.

Reno, Feb. 18, 1891. M. GULLING, Secy. feb18d

PACIFIC BREWERY.

Reno Soda Works and Granite Saloon.

J. G. KERTH

Successor to George Becker.

Beer by the Glass, Quart, Bottle or Keg at shortest notice.

Lager Beer of the best quality always on hand. Orders from the country receive prompt attention.

Commercial Row - Reno, Nevada jyl1st

S. J. HODGKINSON'S

DRUG STORE.

Fine Perfumes in Bulk

WASHOE COUGH BALSAM!

TRY IT.

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO

C. NOVACOVICH. H. I. BERR

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Groceries, -- Provisions,

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

Vegetables, Fish and Oysters

In season.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Crockery.

We carry a fine assortment of FANCY GROCERIES.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Reno Mill and Lumber Company of Reno, Nevada, will be held at the office, Reno, Nevada, on

Saturday, March 14, 1891.

At 2 o'clock P.M., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. H. KENNEY, Secretary. Reno, Nev., Feb. 13, 1891. feb13st

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE State of Nevada, in and for Washoe County—Bank of Nevada, Plaintiff, vs. J. J. O'Brien, Defendant.—Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale issued out of the District Court of the State of Nevada, for Washoe county on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1891, for the sum of \$4,000 in the above entitled case, where, in the Bank of Nevada, a corporation, the above named plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale, against J. J. O'Brien, defendant, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1891, for the sum of \$4,000 in all amounting to \$4,375, with 1 per cent. on the same, amounting to \$4,762, together with interest costs of suit and accruing costs and interest. I am commanded to sell all that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the counties of Washoe and Storey, State of Nevada, and described as follows, to-wit: South half of the southeast quarter of the South half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, and the south half of the southeast quarter Sec. 14, Township 20 north, range 21 east, M. D. B. and M., containing 20 acres of land, according to the U. S. Surveys, with all water rights, springs, ditches and easements appertaining to and with said lands, situated in Storey and Washoe counties, State of Nevada, together with its tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances.

Public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock P.M. of said day, in front of the Court House in said Washoe county, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interests, costs and accruing costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States.

BAKER & WINES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Dated this 14th day of February, A. D. 1891. W. H. CAUGHLIN, Sheriff of Washoe county.

E. C. LEADBETTER,

DEALER IN

Choice Family Groceries,

COUNTRY PRODUCE, POULTRY, GAME, BUTTER, AND EGGS.

Fine Fruits, Maple Sugar Bananas, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Fine Teas & Coffees a Specialty.

Goods delivered to any part of town free of charge.

NO. 37 COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEV.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

RENO, NEV.

Capital Stock, Fully Paid, \$200,000

Surplus Funds and Undivided Profits, \$94,000

A REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS transacted. Exchange bought and sold on the principal cities of the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Austria.

Correspondence respectfully solicited. Safety deposit boxes for rent by the month or year.

G. W. LARCOMBE, E. B. COFFIN

COFFIN & LARCOMBE,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Tropical Fruits,

VEGETABLES, ETC.

FRESH FISH

SIERRA ST., North Side R. R.

RENO, NEVADA. mrt1st

Town Property.

I HAVE VERY DESIRABLE TOWN property for sale, situated in the pleasant part of town.

BUILDING LOTS

Suitable for dwellings, with a commanding view can be had at fair prices.

Also Choice Business Block.

If you wish to speculate or be and see or address

WM. THOMPSON, Reno, Nev. mch1st

UNION SALOON.

Corner 2d and Virginia Streets,

RENO, NEVADA

CHASE & CHURCH, Proprietors.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF JESSE Moore and A. A. Whiskies. For Medicinal Purposes these celebrated prime-hal place no equal. Our bar is always supplied with the choicest brands of Liquors, Wines and Cigars. All the latest publications on file. Fine Billiard and Card Room attached. oct1st

MIDDOUR & FREY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Lamb,

HAM LARD, ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGES, ETC.

Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

Shop second door from Masoni Building, Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada. mrt1st

The newest, the cheapest

and the best—The Ga-

zette and Stockman.

Big 4 is acknowledged the leading remedy for Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all other respiratory diseases. The only safe remedy for Coughs and Croup. It is a household necessity. Prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. THE EVANS DRUG CO., INC., 112 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR STRENGTH

For Lost or Failing MANHOOD, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Bladder, Protrusion of the Uterus, etc.

Prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. THE EVANS DRUG CO., INC., 112 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

THE EVANS DRUG CO., INC., 112 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

THE EVANS DRUG CO., INC., 112 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

THE EVANS DRUG CO., INC., 112 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

Keno Evening Gazette

Wednesday, March 4, 1891

TIME TABLES.

The following tables give the time of arrival and departure of passenger trains at Reno

ARRIVE	FRAMES-C. P.	LEAVE
10:10 p. m.	No. 1, Eastbound Ex. 10:20 p. m.	
9:10 a. m.	No. 3, Eastbound Ex. 9:20 a. m.	
4:25 p. m.	No. 2, Westbound Ex. 4:35 p. m.	
11:40 p. m.	No. 4, Westbound Ex. 11:50 p. m.	
9:05 p. m.	No. 1, Virginia Ex. 9:10 a. m.	
9:05 p. m.	No. 2, S. F. Express.	
11:45 p. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger.	
11:45 p. m.	No. 4, Local Passenger.	
3:40 p. m.	Express and Freight.	9:45 a. m.
	Express and Freight.	

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL FOR	CLOSING	ARRIVES
San Francisco and Sacramento through p'ch	A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.	
San Francisco, Sacramento and intermediate points.	4:00 10:10	
Ogden, all eastern points	8:30 9:10	
V. & T. and all southern points	8:30 9:10	
Susanville and all points north.	12:00 11:30	
Buffalo Meadows, Sheep head every Monday.	12:00 11:30	
(Arrive every Saturday)	11:30 11:30	

JOTTINGS.

A woman's rule in what-when in doubt asks what is trumps. When you don't see what you want at C. A. Thurston's ask for it.

Victim—Dr. I'm troubled with cold feet. What do you suggest, doctor? Doctor—Cold weather. One dollar please. A hot lunch with a glass of beer at J. J. Beckers is only 15 cents.

Why was Goliath surprised when he was struck by a stone? Because such a thing had never entered his head before. Well, board at the Arcade and relish a good meal.

Wife—You don't tell me that Professor A. has been struck dumb? Husband—Yes, last night. And he was master of seven languages. Wife—Is it possible. And was he struck dumb in all seven. Board at the Riverside Hotel and you will not ask such foolish questions.

Believed of Kidney Trouble.

S. J. Cronin, Rosini House, Toronto, Canada, writes: "I have been troubled with a backache for some time past, and great difficulty in passing urine. Three weeks ago I applied an Alcock's Porous Plaster, and have done so every three days. Almost immediately I had partial relief, and now I am entirely free from pain—water passing freely and perfectly clear, without burning. I owe my great relief to Alcock's Porous Plasters and heartily recommend them in any case of kidney trouble."

Is Disease a Punishment for Sin? The following advertisement, published for a prominent western patent medicine house would indicate that they regard disease as a punishment for sin:

"Do you wish to know the quickest way to cure a severe cold? We will tell you. To cure a cold quickly, it must be treated before the cold has become settled in the system. This can always be done if you choose to, as nature in her kindness to man gives timely warning and plainly tells in nature's way, that as a punishment for some indiscretion, you are to be afflicted with a cold unless you choose to ward it off by prompt action. The first symptoms of a cold, in most cases, is a dry, loud cough, and a sore throat. The cough is soon followed by a profuse watery expectoration and the sneezing by a profuse watery discharge from the nose. In severe cases there is a thin white coating on the tongue. What to do? It is only necessary to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in double doses every hour. That will greatly lessen the severity of the cold and in most cases will effectually counteract it, and cure what would have been a severe cold within one or two days time. Try it and be convinced." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. B. McCullough, Druggists.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggists a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Wm. Fininger's Drug-gist.

Quick Work.

From the Des Moines Mail and Times. A few days ago while sitting in Elder Bros.' drug store at Tingley, Iowa, Mr. T. L. Dyer, a well known citizen, came in and asked for something for a severe cold which he had. Mr. Elder took down a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and said: "Here is something I can recommend. It commands a large sale and gives genuine satisfaction. It is an excellent preparation for consumption." Mr. Dyer purchased a bottle, and the next day when we saw him he said he was much better, and the day following appeared to be entirely restored. This is a specimen of the effectiveness of this preparation. For sale by J. B. McCullough, druggist.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merit. Wm. Fininger druggist.

A Generous Offer.

I would give anything for relief from these headaches. I don't need to say my friend, a dollar expended for Cephaline will bring you complete relief. All drug stores.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. WINKLER'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Life will acquire new zest, and cheerfulness return, if you will treat your liver and kidneys to the performance of their functions Dr. J. B. McCullough's Liver and Kidney Balm will stimulate them to healthful action. \$1.00 per bottle.

"I have been afflicted with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches. Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Pitkin, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

MR. NEWLAND'S LETTER.

A Well-Considered Digest of What is Necessary to be Done.

His Views on the Constitutional Question Clearly Stated.

The GAZETTE this morning received the following letter from Francis G. Newlands, which explains itself:

WASHINGTON (D. C.), Feb. 25, '91. DEAR MR. BRAGG: I received some time since, your general circular, inviting suggestions as to the best law to pass at the present session of the Legislature of Nevada. I have been, lately, so busily engaged in the silver agitation and discussion here that I have not been able to answer your inquiry, so I concluded to content myself with the communication that I had previously addressed to the State Board of Trade upon the subject of legislation, relative to storage and reclamation, which I regard as the most important measure before the present Legislature.

I have watched with great interest the action of that body, and the discussion in the various newspapers, including your own, of legislative measures; and I avail myself of a few moments of leisure to address you on the subject of legislation in Nevada generally.

I observe that the legislature has just declared that the proposal to hold a Constitutional Convention, was not carried, and I note that there has been much criticism of the grounds upon which their decision was based, but I have not seen any clear statement of the facts. I trust that the criticism is not just; and that the facts do not sustain it; for, apart from the question, as to whether a Constitutional Convention is necessary to work out the needed reforms, it would seem revolutionary to give the popular vote its full effect. I cannot believe that our party has been guilty of such a violation of popular rights; but if such is the case, the only way in which it can possibly be expiated is by the present Legislature thoroughly meeting the demands of the State for economy, retrenchment, reduction of taxation, economy of water and reclamation of arid lands, by wise and efficient laws.

I noted, with regret, that there seemed to be a disposition before the Legislature was fully under weigh, to attack it for failure to act promptly in these matters. I do not think was just. It should be remembered that all parts of the State, and that a certain time must be given for the exchange of views, for imparting information, and for the unification of ideas that will result in general legislation. There is always more or less confusion of ideas among the members of our deliberative body at the commencement of their proceedings. I observe that the town meetings of Reno have not been free from this, but that there has been a startling lack of unanimity of opinion. I think that the efforts of an intelligent community, like that of Reno, should be to aid legislation by presenting specific measures intended for the general good, and by the exercise of reason and persuasion, to aid their passage and not to indulge in general denunciation. The character of the bills recently introduced, indicates that the Legislature is disposed to act in the right line. I believe that if it receives the aid of good citizens, much will be done.

RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

With reference to general retrenchment and economy, I would refer you to a communication which I addressed to the State Board of Trade shortly before the meeting of the State Conventions last September, in which I reviewed the question as to how far the Legislature could be expected to act as to storage and reclamation, could be accomplished by the Legislature without constitutional amendment; and my recollection is that I showed that everything that might be necessary, could be thus accomplished, except the consolidation of a few State officers, which would effect a rather inconsiderable saving, the re-organization of the Supreme Court (which I do not think desirable), and the investment of school funds, either in the bonds of the State of Nevada, or in the bonds of water districts to be organized in Nevada, issued for the purpose of storage and irrigation. This latter I thought, and still think, to be quite important.

I would be greatly obliged to you if you would re-publish such portions of that communication as relate to the retrenchment to be secured by legislation. It might be of service to the Legislature in the consideration of the matter. Upon this subject, assuming that this will be published, I will content myself simply by stating generally that there should be a consolidation of State officers, so far as the Constitution will permit. The Supreme Court Clerk, I believe is not a constitutional officer. The Secretary of State should be made ex-officio Supreme Court Clerk. The offices of Attorney-General and Superintendent of Schools should be consolidated by a constitutional amendment, as, I believe, both of these are constitutional officers. The Lieutenant-Governor should be limited to his per-diem during the legislative session. The salaries of the Supreme and District judges should be reduced to \$5,000 per annum. All useless deputies should be cut off. The session of the Legislature should be reduced to 40 days, and the number of Senators to 15 and Assemblymen to 20—not to 15 and 30, respectively, as contemplated by a bill recently introduced. These reductions should be followed by a diminution of the per-diem, which should be made \$5 per day; and in order to absolutely prevent extravagant expenditures in the employment of clerks, sergeants-at-arms, etc., a constitutional amendment should be adopted limiting the cost of each session of the Legislature to a sum not exceeding \$25,000 or \$30,000. There has been great extravagance in this particular, the lowest cost of any Legislature being, I believe, \$55,000, whereas the pay of sixty legislators, for a session of sixty days, at \$5 per

day, would amount to less than \$30,000. This shows that there is great extravagance as to salaries, etc. No change whatever should be made affecting any present incumbent in either his term or his salary, because, first, it would not be just, and, secondly, it would arouse all the office-holders, and probably result in the defeat of the measure.

The county officers should be consolidated and salaries diminished and equalized. The necessity for the frequent calling of Grand Juries should be done away with by providing for information to be filed by the District Attorneys against parties charged with crime. I am aware, however, how difficult it is to secure any reduction in county expenditures by the Legislature. Only that portion of the Legislature composed of the representatives of the county in which the reduction is sought has any interest in the matter. These representatives are likely to be influenced by the existing county officers, and in this way an increase instead of a reduction of salaries is frequently obtained.

I would suggest that the best way of securing needed economy would be, first, to pass such laws as can be passed now consolidating county officers and reducing county salaries, and, in addition, to pass a general law giving the Commissioners the power to consolidate the offices and to reduce the salaries now fixed by statute, but without giving them any power to increase. Economy will thus be forced upon the Commissioners by local pressure, and if they do not immediately yield to the local party conventions will force it upon them by pledges in their platforms. In this way each county, by a judicious system of home rule, will take hold of its own economy. Care should be taken to give no power to increase such salaries, for in that event the office-holders might combine to increase their will to secure increased compensation.

TAXATION AND EQUALIZATION.

But the needed economy will not be brought about by mere reduction of salaries; and not much in the way of county retrenchment can be accomplished unless a tax limit be fixed in the matter of consolidation of offices is not mining; for in the mining counties the speculative character of the primary industry and the changing values of the property make a tax limit impossible.

The counties to which we may invite, and in which we may expect immigration, are Elko, Humboldt, Washoe, Ormsby, Lyon and Esmeralda. In these counties, and perhaps in some others, I would limit by statute the county tax rate, exclusive of the amount necessary to pay the interest on the county indebtedness, at not over \$100 a low tax rate in these counties will do as much to encourage immigration as anything else. The creation of such a tax limit will secure and enforce an economy in county expenditures which no other legislation can.

It is absolutely essential, in my judgment, that a State Board of Equalization be organized, composed of the Governor, Controller and Attorney-General. I am surprised to find that a town meeting of Reno has declared itself against this measure, for, from the time when I first came to Nevada, I have heard it mentioned as a general matter of complaint. In Washoe county, and throughout the State, that there was no State Board of Equalization to equalize the assessments as between the counties; and I have heard the charge made over and over again that the failure to legislate upon this subject was chargeable to the railroad companies. I therefore labored with the men connected with the railroad companies to convince them that such a Board was a wise and necessary institution; and now that a few, but not all, of the railroad people have yielded their acquiescence, I understand that the good people of Nevada are united to oppose the creation of a State Board of Equalization, because the railroad companies are for it. I hardly know how to meet this kind of reasoning. We have been trying for some time to get the railroad people to interest themselves in the State. They have been moving almost every year in that direction. They closed the dam at Lake Tahoe for us; they have assisted the State Board of Trade in its work; they have commenced preliminary surveys for storage reservoirs on the Humboldt. We hope to get them to take hold of the work of equalizing our State. I presume that it is now in order for us to abandon all such matters because the railroad people are aiding us.

Under our present system of assessments, the assessors in each county make the assessment, and the Boards of Equalization, consisting of the County Commissioners in each county, equalize the assessments as between individuals. They have the power to raise or lower the assessment of any individual or corporation, including railroad companies. A State Board of Equalization would not interfere with the powers of the assessors and the local boards of equalization so far as individuals and corporations are concerned. It would simply have the power, in case the property of a particular county were, on the average, and as an entirety, assessed far below its real value (as is now often the case), in order to escape its share of the State burden, to add a given or fifteen per cent to all the assessments made by the local authorities. It could not raise or lower the assessment of any individual or corporation. Its power must be exercised generally with reference to all the property assessed in a particular county, the object being to bring the general assessment of such county up to the average, so as to equalize the tax for State purposes.

As it is now, the counties of the State are engaged in a disgraceful race to escape their proper proportion of the State tax by diminishing the local assessments. In some counties property in general is assessed at fifty per cent of its real value, in others at seventy per cent. When this is done the State Board should add to the lower assessment a sufficient per cent to make it equal to the higher. This is all that a State Board of Equalization means, so far as Nevada is concerned. It means simply the power to raise all the assessments in a county; not the power to raise or lower any individual assessments. Cannot Washoe county afford to stand with the other counties upon such a just and equal law?

STORAGE AND RECLAMATION.

With reference to storage and reclamation, I sent to the State Board of Trade last January a communication setting forth my views. I thought it

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

was the best plan to provide for the establishment by the Legislature of four reclamation districts—the Humboldt, the Carson, the Truckee and the Walker river districts—each district to be composed of all the lands lying within the reach of each river, in whatever county they may be situated; each district to be a corporation organized directly by the Legislature, or by popular vote, as under the Wright law in California, and to have the power to sue and to be sued, to borrow money, to purchase property, to store water and to reclaim and to exercise the right of eminent domain. To each one of these districts the State should transfer, at the present price, namely, \$1 25 per acre, and on long time, one fourth of the balance of the lands now belonging to it under the 2,000,000-acre act, such balance being a little less than 400,000 acres. The present law permitting individual selection of such lands should be repealed. The State should also, by constitutional amendment, give its officers discretionary power to invest its school fund in the bonds of such water districts, say from \$100,000 to \$150,000 in each, the larger districts, such as Humboldt, being entitled to the greater proportion. Each water district could doubtless negotiate the balance of its bonds on the outside, and it would then have sufficient money to provide means to store water, so as to make the water supply uniform during the period of drought. The water district, without any actual reclamation of the lands belonging to the water district, would quintuplicate the value of the lands, for purchasers from the water districts would know that they would have a sufficiency of water, and they would go to work with energy constructing ditches. The water district should have the power to sell its lands in tracts of not more than eighty or one hundred acres to actual settlers on long time. All the water districts should be provided for by law at the same time, in order to disarm the local jealousies that would be aroused in case only one were to be provided for.

It would be well to dispense with the numerous elections which are held under the Wright law in California, and to give the appointment of the officers of the district to the Governor, or in the Act the officers, giving them the power to fill vacancies. The Governor should be ex-officio Chairman of the Controlling Board of officers in each district. This should be done in order to secure proper supervision of the plans and of the expenditure of the State in the investment of the bonds it should have the power of supervision and control. If this is not advisable it might be well to provide that the plans for storage and reclamation should be approved by the Governor and be subject to the supervision of an engineer appointed by the Legislature upon this plan of district organization, provision should be made for the organization of private irrigation companies, giving them full power of condemnation, etc., for if the people should not avail themselves of the plan of district organization, we would wish to encourage private enterprise as much as possible. I have observed that there has been a disposition to discredit all agricultural development in Nevada, except in connection with supplying the demands of the mining districts. That is the old story, but experience in California, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana proves to the contrary. Whilst the mining interests of Nevada have been steadily declining, her agricultural interests have been steadily increasing, and the best evidence that we can settle our arid lands is the fact that along the four rivers in the State irrigation is now practised to the full extent of the supply of water during the drought, and without storage. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, and the capacity of a river to supply irrigation is determined during the capacity of its smallest flow. If by storage we double the flow of water in our rivers for the six months following June 15, we will double the number of acres of land that can be irrigated. If we triplicate the flow, we will triplicate the land.

There will be no trouble in securing settlers if they will only be assured that their crops will not be blighted. The apples and potatoes of Nevada are unsurpassed. I believe that the time has come when Nevada potatoes will be shipped east to take the place of the soggy things called potatoes here. There is no limit to the area within which alfalfa can be profitably raised, in connection with our cattle and sheep ranches. The sheep industry of Nevada will be a good one. The time to accomplish this work is now, whilst our mines are at least semi-prosperous. If we wait until they give out, the work will be so much the harder. It is, I know, hard for Nevada to enter upon this work. Her people are longing, in the main, to the mining era of large and speculative enterprises, and it is hard for them to come down to the slow and tedious work of developing her agricultural resources, which mining men regard with a measure of contempt.

I trust that Washoe county will come to the front in this general good work, and that she will have an eye, not so much to securing local advantages, as to securing the general prosperity of the State. She has the advantage of position, and has been constantly increasing in wealth and population whilst other regions have been diminishing. She can afford to act in a liberal spirit for the general good. Reno is bound to be the commercial center of the State, and the prosperity of every portion of the State will mean its prosperity and that of Washoe county.

I fear that I have trespassed too much on your columns by this long communication, but I feel a deep interest in problems that affect the future of our State, and as it is impossible for me to be in Nevada whilst measures of so great importance are

being considered, I thought the least I could do would be to give my fellow citizens the benefit of my reflections. Very sincerely yours, FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 2. EDITOR GAZETTE: Since writing, I have received a copy of the State Board of Equalization bill. I think a simple bill should be passed giving power to increase the total assessment roll of counties, not individual assessments. I am surprised that the railroads should assent to the assessment of railroads by a State Board. A similar power in California caused all their trouble there.

That part of Mr. Newland's communication to the State Board of Trade alluded to is too long for publication to-day and will appear to-morrow.

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence. Attention is called to the advertisement of Little's sheep dip ad. in another column.

Judge Rising will hold Court in Carson to-day and resume consideration of the Stevenson will contest. Among those down with a gripe in Carson are Senator Miller, George Oliver, Journal Clerk of the Senate, and Arthur Latta.

Lenten services have begun again at Trinity Church, and will continue as usual, with morning prayer every morning at 8 o'clock.

Seven cars of beef cattle from Halleck were unloaded here for feeding this morning, and will be sent to San Francisco to-morrow.

There are a number of cases of pneumonia at Candelaria. No one appears to be able to account for the malignant and fatal way in which that disease took hold of the little town.

The ranchers of Lovelock are kept busy baling hay and shipping it to California. Last year it was different; Nevada was buying hay in California and shipping it to this State to feed the starving cattle.

Peter Marker, while driving his team at the Big Meadows on Friday last, met with a serious accident. The team became unmanageable and, running away, threw Mr. Marker from the wagon, breaking his leg.

Master—Now be sure to wake me at six o'clock sharp. Valet—Yes, sir; but, beggin' your pardon, sir, isn't that an awfully early hour for you to get up? Master—I don't intend to get up, man. I just want to have the fun of turning over and going to sleep again. Look at the collars from Colorado, in Sunderland's window.

Maud Liephey—"A king once married a beggar." Jack Wadsworth—"Yes, dear; but that was in the good old days when kings could afford to do such things. They now have to marry for money, like other people." Nelson keeps the only La Marsella cigar. It is the finest quality of Key West brand. Try La Marsella.

PERSONALS.

E. T. George returned from Carson last night. John Bradley returned from Carson last night.

Sam Davis was a passenger for the Bay last night.

Fred Danberg of Genoa came over to Reno last night, and returned home this morning.

Powell Frederick returned from Virginia City last evening and continued on his journey to the west. D. L. Bliss and his son, Walter, came up from San Francisco this morning and went on homeward to Carson.

O. J. Geer, general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., is at the Riverside hotel. Mr. Geer has come out for his son, who is very ill with consumption, and has been in Reno for several months in the hope of improving his health.

Mrs. B. A. Bull and daughter returned last night from Los Angeles. Miss Ada has been attending the Hanna College at Los Angeles for the past two years. She was a pupil of Mount Saint Mary's Academy of this city for a number of years, and is now on a visit to her parents in Lassen county, Cal.

Victims of Pneumonia.

The remains of George Nevin arrived here last night from Butte City, Montana, and were sent to Virginia City this morning for burial there. The deceased died of pneumonia at the former place a few days since. The remains were in charge of a brother, Joseph Nevin, who informs a GAZETTE reporter that the disease is very prevalent in Butte, and proving fatal in many cases, as many as twelve deaths occurring in one day. The deceased was a brother of Dennis Nevin, formerly County Treasurer of Storey county, who was killed in Butte some years since.

His Office Hours.

Dr. G. H. Thoma has taken charge of the Asylum, but will still continue his town practice, and can be found at his office in the First National Bank building every afternoon from 2 o'clock until 4 p. m. He can be called at any time from the telephone at Hymers' stable or the C. P. depot.

Storey County Tax Levy.

The county Commissioners of Storey county on Monday last made the tax levy for the year 1891. The total levy for Storey county, municipal, school, fire, police and all other purposes amounting to \$5 on each \$100 of assessed valuation.

PALACE DRY GOODS ETC'SE.

PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE.

LOOK OUT!

FOR THE

GREAT REMNANT SALE!

—AT THE—

Palace Dry Goods and Carpet House.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, MARCH 9th, MONDAY

Other Great Bargains will be offered at the same time.

PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

Country Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada,

...DEALER IN...

Groceries, Liquors, Tinware & Crockery

—OF ALL KINDS—

I also carry a very Extensive Stock of—

Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire, Steel Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

All Kinds of Agricultural Implements a Specialty.

MARCUS FREDRICK.

—DEALER IN—

Tobacco, Cigars, Smokers' Materials, Etc.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

A SPECIALTY.

THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE IS INVITED

Agency for the "Reno Evening Gazette."

NEXT DOOR TO W. O. H. MARTIN COMMERCIAL ROW

—H. FREDRICK,—

(Successor to I. FREDRICK.)

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry of Every Description,

Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

Virginia Street, —Reno, Nevada

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to my WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT Having Special Facilities for First-Class Work. NO DELAY, and Moderate Charges

—ALL WORK WARRANTED.—

WIELAND'S LAGER!

ADOLF BAIL,

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for the sale of the John Wieland Brewing Company's celebrated pure and

GENUINE LAGER BEER.

Headquarters and Bottling House at Reno, Nev.

Favorable terms given to the wholesale trade, and all orders for general and family use promptly filled and attended to. mrltf

CLEARANCE SALE!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Cloaks, Jackets, Carpets,

LINOLEUMS AND MANY FANCY GOODS WILL BE

Sold at Wholesale Cost for Cash Only!

NEVADA CASH DRY GOODS & CARPET STORE

S. EMRICH, —MANAGER. mrltf

Leading Photographers

SWISHER & BENDER,

(Successors to Ruffenberg & Dowe.) Execute the most

Artistic Work in all Branches of Photography.

Paris Panels, Crayon, India Ink and Water Color Portraits.

Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty. Developing and Printing for Amateurs Duplicates from Ruffenberg & Dowe's Negatives at any time.

Photos at \$3.00 Per Dozen.

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA. feb16/91

H. LETER,</

FIFTY CENTS PER WEEK.

All classes of legitimate advertisements, not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column for fifty cents per week.

Lost.

BETWEEN THE SCHOOLHOUSE AND West and Second streets, a plain gold ring marked H. W. T. The finder will please return the same to Mrs. Thompson on West street or at this office.

A Store for Sale.

AS I AM DESIROUS OF LEAVING Reno, I offer my ASH MILL at a bargain for cash. Apply at this office.

Plane for Sale or Rent.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS INQUIRE OF W. L. NEEDHAM.

Room to Let.

SUITABLE FOR HOUSE-KEEPING, AND also single. Apply to R. W. PARRY.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

FRED PAVOLA WILL COMMENCE TO-morrow, Jan. 27th, to sell his entire stock of boots and shoes at cost, consisting of men's boots and ladies and children's shoes.

Assaying.

HAVING FITTED UP AN OFFICE AT my home, cor. 7th and Center streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of assaying at reasonable rates for good work. Samples left there or at Stockman's drug store will receive immediate attention.

R. D. JACKSON.

Short-hand Instruction.

HAVING COMPLETED A COURSE IN short-hand, I am prepared to give instructions in the same. The electric system is the only system that can be learned in from four to six months. Terms reasonable. For further particulars, address P. O. box 337, Reno, Nev. H. E. JOY.

For Sale.

FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSE, a phaeton and harness for sale very cheap. Apply at this office at once.

Choice Residence Property

FOR SALE, ON 1/2 MILE FROM the Railroad Depot and one-fourth mile from the State University. Water with the property. If you wish to make a home come and see me.

R. F. LEETE.

Brookins' Steam Candy Factory
(THE FIRST CANDY FACTORY IN Reno. Fresh candy every hour. Call and get prices of small quantities or by the barrel. Wholesale prices same as San Francisco.

C. J. BROOKINS.

"Our Family Physician."

A HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOK OF 248 pages, giving symptoms of all diseases and recognized treatment according to four different schools; will save \$50 in doctor's bills in one year. Give away with THE WEEKLY GAZETTE and STOCKMAN one year free.

C Railroad Signs.

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT REAS- onable prices at the GAZETTE Office.

Delinquent Notice.

UNION DITCH COMPANY—LOCATION of property, Truckee Meadows, Washoe County, Nevada, place of business, Reno, Nevada. NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment heretofore levied: the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

NAME	NO. SH'S AMT.	
J. F. Winfrey	10	\$155.00
Ross Jones	50	75.00
James Sullivan	20	30.00
J. M. Blanchard	40	30.00
A. J. Smith	175	218.75
Frank Marsden	80	30.00
James Currow	175	217.75
Henry Stephens	100	125.00
Geo. Wyatt	150	175.00
William Perkins	30	37.50

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Trustees, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, at the Court-house, in Reno, on Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1891,

at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of that day, to pay said delinquent assessment, cost of advertising and expense of sale.

By order of the Trustees, T. V. JULIEN, Secretary.

Reno, Jan. 12, 1891.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, March 7th, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees, T. V. JULIEN, Secretary.

Reno, Feb. 13, 1891.

THE BANK OF NEVADA,

RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Stock, Fully Subscribed, \$300,000

Buy and sell exchange on San Francisco, New York, London and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

Officers:

M. D. FOLEY.....President

M. E. WARD.....Vice President

R. S. OSBURN.....Cashier

Board of Directors:

Daniel Meyer, M. D. Foley, George Russell

M. E. Ward, J. N. Evans, C. C. Powning, L. Abrahams.

Will Transact a General Banking Business. Mining and other stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Agents for several First-class Insurance Companies.

Reno Livery Stable,

JOHN POTHOFF, Prop'r

OPPOSITE DEPOT.

Livery and Feed Stable.

First-class turnouts at reasonable prices.

Transient Stock Carefully Provided for.

TRUCKEE

Livery and Feed Stable

RENO, NEVADA.

T. K. HYMERS.....Proprietor

FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS AND FINEST Saddle Horses. Careful attention given transient stock. Boarders carefully looked after.

T. J. GARDNER,

CARRIAGE and SIGN-PAINTER.

OVER HYMER'S STABLE.

Corner of Second and Sierra Street, Reno

THE FINEST LINE OF

MISCELLANEOUS.



Copyright, 1891, by W. L. NEEDHAM.

KISSED ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green at the good neighbor Brown. "You kissed my wife upon the street."

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"In accents mild and meek; I kissed her; that I've not denied."

and I did so because she looked so hand-some—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"ONLY CALICO."

You like my dress? I'm very glad to hear it; Our "nobles mission is to please," you know; A clear, dark blue—how many women wear it!—Brightened with "cardinal"—all calico.

It fits so prettily, if I did make it; I stood before the glass an hour or more, Planning and planning, fitting and fitting, Before I thought the drapery would do.

What did you say? "You're very sorry for me?" You need not be, for I have learned to know, As in life's school I read the lessons set me, There are worse tasks than wearing calico.

I have a pair of strong, brave hands to help me, A clear, wise brain to work my puzzles out, A tender heart to comfort and to love me, And I am happy beyond wish or doubt.

If I should die, I know, without a question, That this great heart would "keep my mem-ory green." And, while I live, within my little kingdom I reign a loved and undisputed queen.

His cheerful voice has been my sweetest music, Before his smile my cares and troubles go; And for his sake—I'll tell you as a secret—I'm proud of wearing "only calico."

He gave it to me and I would not change it, For any "combination" worth my know; Love's rainbow shines upon my simple ward-robe, And that transfigures "only calico."

—Adeline G. George, in Good Housekeeping.

ADVICE BY A BURGLAR

On How to Make Houses Secure Against Thieves.

An Ex-Burglar, Writing in the Light of Experience, Gives Some Ideas Which Architects Might Adopt with Profit—Opinions of Gall Ross.

Things have come to a pretty pass when an ex-convict in sheer disgust feels called upon to instruct American architects how to make houses burglar-proof, says the Chicago News. But such is the state of affairs, as the following interesting communication will attest:

"TO THE EDITOR: If you will consider a few words from one who has been a burglar and housebreaker, I will say something apropos of the Lindblom robbery in this city a few days since.

"The first thing that strikes an operator from abroad upon his entrance into American cities is the utter absence of any thing like protection for your houses. Your architects seem to have lived all their lives in some retired pastoral village where every one is honest. They do not seem to understand that one chief part of their work should be to build burglar-proof houses—a thing which can be done as easily as they ought to be ashamed of their ignorance.

"Suppose Mr. Snell had provided his house with light, hardwood upperwork, iron or steel doors and windows, fastened with strong chain locks, or Mr. Lindblom had protected his windows with ironwork, do you suppose any thief would ever have entered them? These 'gillies,' as they are called, are common all over the old country. When I was 'doing' time in an English prison I remember how a prisoner used to dilate upon the verandah of the Americans in not using the same.

"As a health measure one would suppose that the builders would put in these guards so that every thing could be opened to the fresh air at night. But they are too cheap to remove the temptation of exposed valuables from us weak mortals.

"Please excuse me from writing from a hand crippled by a pistol shot in St. Louis ten years ago. This indictment of American builders for not constructing houses on the burglar-proof plan is a matter demanding some attention. Therefore it has been thought a good idea to obtain an interview with a burglar and see how the 'profession' would look upon the ex-convict's reform notions.

But first to catch the burglar. There stands at 234 Honore street an old, two-story, drab frame house, the front door of which opens on a level with the ground. It is one of a row of six tenements, like many other barrack-like buildings that were hastily thrown together immediately after the great fire. It is here that a Home of Industry, a refuge for discharged convicts, is located. It was established about thirty years ago by the reformed burglar, 'Mike' Dunn, and it is presided over by Rev. A. C. Dodds as superintendent. In the rear of the house is a broom factory where the ex-convicts are put to work. The home has room only for those who desire not to return to their former guilty occupations.

A jerk given to the old-fashioned bell-knob brings to the door a stout woman, who scans the caller critically from her deep-set brown eyes: 'Come in, climb those stairs and go back to the open door at the end of the hall!'

Rev. Mr. Dodds is found in his narrow office, seated by a window overlooking the convict workshop. He has thirty ex-convicts at work, several of whom have been well known to the police as bad criminals. He turns to his book record and finds that he has several burglars in the shop, but he does not like the idea of having them interviewed.

"Any one of them, no doubt, could relate interesting stories, but I don't fancy they are at all anxious to do so," reasoned Mr. Dodds.

However, he finally whistled down a tube and commanded the foreman to send up Gall Ross from the cut-off bench.

"What a name for a burglar!" mused the reporter, and before he could form any idea of a person to fit the literary cognomen a shadow darkened the glass door and a short, stout, forty-two years old, the very image of Edith's burglar, entered, bowing.

Mr. Dodds explained the reporter's mission and the man signified his willingness to talk. He spoke with the hint of a Scotch accent and his language a college professor could not have dis-counted.

"Of course Gall Ross is an assumed name, is it not?" asked the reporter.

"Of course it is not," quickly retorted the burglar. "Why should I have an assumed name? That name was worth more to me at one time. It is worth more now, for it is about all I have left except a bad cough and an en-feebled constitution.

"No doubt it seems strange to you that a burglar should sail under such a literary name, but why should it? I was not always a burglar, and for that matter I don't consider myself irretrievably one now. When I grew up my name seemed to look so well whenever I wrote it that it inspired me with an ambition to see it in print. I thought how I could best set out getting my name before the public, and began writing verse. My rhymes were printed in a New York publication, and some of them even broke through the quarantine and got in the magazines. I imagined I was surely on the road to fame when I got that far, but—whisky, you know.

"ALL THIS HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH BURGLAR-PROOF HOUSES, BUT EVEN A BURGLAR HAS NOT NECESSARILY LOST HIS SELF-RESPECT COMPLETELY, AND HE LIKES TO FIND AN EXCUSE FOR BEING WHAT HE IS. I JUST WANT TO SAY ONE THING, AND THEN I'LL GIVE YOU MY IDEAS ABOUT HOW HOUSES SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED TO KEEP OUT THE 'PROFESSION.'"

"As I said, I got to writing poetry, and poetry proved my downfall. Through my verses I met and became engaged to the daughter of a man that afterward became Vice-President of the United States. Don't ask me her name. I still have enough honor to protect her from the disgrace of seeing her name coupled with that of a burglar. Whisky destroyed my hopes.

"I shipped as pantryman to Liverpool and I visited many European cities. Returning to America I became a burglar simply because it offered greater inducements than any thing I was able to turn my hand to.

"But enough of that. The first burglary I remember of committing was when my father lifted me over the fence into a neighbor's yard to steal flowers. I suppose he didn't think how bad it really was, but the memory of that first theft has clung to me always. Subsequently when I took a notion to steal something more than flower—namely, to get a jewelry store—I fortified myself with a good brace of whisky, 'worked' the house without a blush and blamed my father for teaching me to steal.

"Now, across the water it is not so easy to gain access to a house as here, because of the iron screens. In New York it is hardly less difficult, in my opinion at least, for the same reason. However, out West it is not considered a difficult feat to enter a house, take it where you may."

"And you ascribe that to—"

"To the way the house is built. People have learned to protect their basement windows, as a rule, with bars, but still this is not always the case. One would think that a man with his millions, perhaps, in the bank, with his house loaded with costly articles, and a fortune alone, may be, in diamonds and silverware, would take every precaution to guard against burglary, but he doesn't. He imagines because he never has been robbed that he never will be. That is about as much sense as the man had who didn't want his life insured because he had never died.

"Whenever I took a notion to 'work' a house I didn't stop to go and look up the police record and see if the place had been 'worked' before. I immediately began laying my plans. A man with good nerve and a clear head who works alone ought to be successful. I always worked alone except once. Then I was caught and my 'pal' escaped. I was on the outside and he 'doing' the job. I took my sentence like a man and never 'peached' on him. Had I been 'operating' alone I don't think I would have been caught.

"About making houses burglar-proof I should first recommend that people put locks on their doors that can't be picked with—well, with a button-hook. A burglar depends largely on a skeleton key to gain access. Men of means, however, now have the latch-lock on their doors, and these can not be picked—that is, not readily. To guard against entrance by the doors they should be heavy, should fit tight to prevent work with a 'jimmy,' should be double-locked with a chain-lock on the inside and bolted securely at top and bottom. That will generally baffle a sneak-thief, who does not deserve to be called a burglar. However, when he finds the door effectually bars him he can go to the rear, climb on a shed, portico, or even 'skin' up a water-pipe or lightning-rod to a second-story window. Such a window is said to be the easiest place of all to enter a house. That is why there are so many second-story workers,' as they are called, but I never tried it myself. To prevent these fellows all exposed windows—I mean those opening on a porch or shed—should be well barred. A 'second-story worker' doesn't carry tools as a rule. He is a sneak-thief."

The man spoke these words as if the "profession" looked on sneak-thieves as objectionable characters who should be excluded from the society of honest craftsmen.

"But for iron bars and steel doors," he continued, "an expert burglar has little dread. Give him time and he will go through any thing. It requires a genius to circumvent him, and even genius is not equal to it. And for this reason: A burglar or safe-blower has a greater incentive for surmounting the difficulties in the way of access to a treasure than has the inventor for creating them. The one receives his reward in the shape of salary; the other in working for a fortune, perhaps, that lies just beyond the barrier which he is endeavoring to overcome. The burglar gains a fortune for a few hours' labor; the inventor labors for a year, and at the end of that time gets barely the worth of his work. It is a natural law that where there is the greatest incentive there will be found the greatest results of labor. So it is you will find burglars as smart and even smarter